

## PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION  
International Bureau

## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 5 : A61K 39/39, 39/08, 39/10, 39/05, 47/48		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 94/15636 (43) International Publication Date: 21 July 1994 (21.07.94)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/AU93/00677		(74) Agents: SLATTERY, John, Michael et al; Davies Collison Cave, 1 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000 (AU).	
(22) International Filing Date: 24 December 1993 (24.12.93)		(81) Designated States: AU, CA, JP, KR, NZ, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).	
(30) Priority Data: 08/002,485 8 January 1993 (08.01.93) US		Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>With amended claims.</i>	
(60) Parent Application or Grant (63) Related by Continuation US Filed on 08/002,485 (CIP) 8 January 1993 (08.01.93)			
(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): CSL LIMITED [AU/AU]; 45 Poplar Road, Parkville, VIC 3052 (AU).			
(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): COX, John, Cooper [AU/AU]; 365 Bacchus Marsh Road, Bullengarook, VIC 3437 (AU). SPARKS, Robert, Edward [US/US]; 1318 West Adams Avenue, Kirkwood, MO 63122 (US). JACOBS, Irwin, Clay [US/US]; 5 Valley Trail, Eureka, MO 63205 (US). MASON, Norbert, Simon [US/US]; 645 Langton Drive, St. Louis, MO 63105 (US).			
(54) Title: VACCINE PREPARATIONS			
(57) Abstract			
<p>Vaccine preparations in stable particulate form are disclosed. An immediate-release preparation comprises an immunogen adsorbed to an aluminium salt adjuvant. A controlled- or delayed-release preparation comprises microspherical particles comprising a continuous matrix of biodegradable polymer containing discrete, immunogen-containing regions.</p>			

*FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY*

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	GB	United Kingdom	MR	Mauritania
AU	Australia	GE	Georgia	MW	Malawi
BB	Barbados	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BE	Belgium	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BF	Burkina Faso	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BG	Bulgaria	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BJ	Benin	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BR	Brazil	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BY	Belarus	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
CA	Canada	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CF	Central African Republic	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	KZ	Kazakhstan	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LI	Liechtenstein	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CS	Czechoslovakia	LY	Lvonia	TG	Togo
CZ	Czech Republic	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DE	Germany	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
DK	Denmark	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	US	United States of America
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	UZ	Uzbekistan
FR	France			VN	Viet Nam
GA	Gabon				

## VACCINE PREPARATIONS

## 5 Field of the Invention.

This invention relates to vaccine preparations, and in one particular embodiment it relates to vaccine preparations of the type which are variously described as controlled- or delayed-release vaccines, pulsatile or pulsed-release vaccines and single-shot vaccines. The preparations of the present invention are 10 relevant for use as human and veterinary vaccines, and are provided in the form of a dry powder, which can be subsequently incorporated into a liquid suspension or in a solid pellet or implant for administration. Typically, administration of the vaccine preparation of the present invention in the form of a liquid suspension is by parenteral administration, for example by subcutaneous or intramuscular injection.

15

## Background to the Invention.

Delivery of a full course of vaccine in a single dose has held attraction in both human and veterinary medicine and a number of patents and other publications (e.g. U.K. Patent No. 1,567,503) have addressed this possibility. For veterinary 20 applications, the advantages include:

- (i) reduced time - animals need be handled only once,
- (ii) reduced cost - single veterinary visit and reduced handling costs,
- (iii) guaranteed compliance with recommended dose schedule (number of doses, time interval between doses).

25

In human medicine, the above three advantages are also important with compliance being extremely important in developing countries where repeated access to infants is often not possible. In addition, the pain and suffering associated with vaccination, especially of infants, is an additional reason to favour a single-dose 30 vaccine in human medicine.

Early studies of vaccination using inactivated vaccines (generally tetanus or diphtheria toxoids), have demonstrated the importance of two or more discrete doses of vaccine with an interval of at least 4 weeks, and preferably longer, between doses. A third dose is sometimes necessary to induce an adequate immune response, 5 especially in young animals or infants where transfer of maternal antibodies could interfere with the preliminary immune response.

Recent studies in theoretical immunology have supported these findings and introduced the phrase "affinity maturation". Affinity maturation describes the process 10 whereby plasma cells secreting high affinity antibodies to the desired immunogen are preferentially selected whilst plasma cells secreting antibody of lower affinity are lost. The process involves competition between follicular dendritic cells and plasma cells for antigen binding and thus can only occur effectively in the presence of limiting amounts of antigen. The process of affinity maturation may not commence until 2 15 to 3 weeks after a primary vaccine dose and it is important that the second dose of antigen not be given until the process is effectively complete. This is readily achievable in a multidose vaccination schedule provided the first dose does not contain too much antigen. However, for this process to be achieved in a single dose delayed-release vaccine, it is important that the second and subsequent doses do not 20 release their antigen payload prematurely. To achieve this, the antigen must be contained within a matrix which has a defined time of degradation. This matrix should be biodegradable, although biocompatible matrixes have been proposed as acceptable. A number of options have been reviewed by Cox & Coulter, 1992.

25 The major effort to develop delayed release vaccines has centred round the studies of Eldridge *et al.*, 1990; 1991, who used the biodegradable copolymer - polylactide coglycolide to produce antigen-containing microspheres and observed a delayed-release of the antigen contents *in vivo* (see also Australian Patent Specifications Nos. 79929/87 and 33433/89). Similar observations have been 30 reported by Kreuter, 1990 using nanoparticles produced from acrylate polymers. Although the above workers were able to show that the concept of delayed-release vaccines was possible, the process they used in the preparation of the vaccines

suffered from a number of deficiencies making it unsuitable for the routine manufacture of a vaccine. The major problems were:

- (i) exposure of biological materials to denaturing chemical and physical conditions, and
- 5 (ii) difficulty of scale-up.
- (iii) low efficiency of incorporation of hydrophilic compounds (e.g. proteins).

In European patent publication No. 0486959, in the name of Vectorpharma International SpA, there are disclosed controlled release, particulate pharmaceutical compositions containing pharmacologically active substances, the compositions comprising a biodegradable polymer such as polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid and copolymers thereof and/or other polymers including a polysaccharide gellifying and/or bioadhesive polymer, an amphiphilic polymer, an agent modifying the interface properties of the particles and the pharmacologically active substance. In 10 the preparation of the pharmaceutical composition, the polymeric constituents are co-solubilised with the agent modifying the interface properties either in the absence of any solvent or in the minimum necessary amount of solvent, and the pharmacologically active substances then dissolved or dispersed in the polymer solution prior to formation of the final particles, for example by emulsion, extrusion, 15 spray drying or spray-congealing techniques. As previously described, this technique suffers from a major disadvantage in that the pharmacologically active substance is directly exposed to the mixture of polymeric compounds together with any solvents therein, which results in the denaturing of biological materials used as the pharmacologically active substance.

25

It is a principal object of the present invention to provide a vaccine preparation and method for the production thereof wherein the immunogenic material is not exposed to an organic solvent or other organic phase when in soluble form, so as to ensure that there are no conformational changes in the immunogen, 30 in other words to maintain the native structure of the immunogen.

### Summary of the Invention

In accordance with a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided an immediate-release vaccine preparation in stable particulate form, which comprises immunogen adsorbed to an aluminium salt adjuvant.

5

In accordance with this aspect of the invention, there is also provided a method for the production of an immediate-release vaccine preparation in stable, particulate form as described above, which comprises the steps of forming an aqueous suspension of aluminium salt-adsorbed immunogen and spray-drying said 10 suspension.

Freeze-drying or lyophilisation of similar preparations has been described by Csizer *et al.* (US Pat 4578270). This process has a number of shortcomings, most importantly the need to add large amounts of both dextran and protein so that 15 partial retention of the aluminium gel structure can be achieved (40 and 6.4 mg/ml respectively). This large addition of protein can act to displace vaccine antigens from the aluminium gel and in addition would, in most cases, be immunogenic and as a result tend to swamp the immune response to the vaccine antigen. Other problems associated with lyophilisation are that it is less amenable to large-scale 20 production, equipment costs are significantly higher and the resultant product tends to form flakes rather than free-flowing microgranules.

Surprisingly, the gel-forming nature of aluminium gels is completely retained during spray-drying even in the absence of any other materials (apart from minimal 25 quantities of vaccine antigen, typically 1 to 10 µg/ml) which could exert a stabilising effect. Addition of water to the spray-dried powder results in the instant formation of a typical gel, with sedimentation properties similar to the starting material.

30 In accordance with a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a controlled or delayed-release vaccine preparation in stable particulate form, said

- 5 -

particles being microspherical particles comprising a continuous matrix of biodegradable polymer containing discrete, immunogen-containing regions.

In this aspect, the invention also provides a method for the production of a controlled- or delayed-release vaccine preparation in stable, particulate form as described above, which comprises the steps of forming an emulsion of an aqueous suspension comprising the immunogen and optionally an adjuvant in a continuous organic phase having said biodegradable polymer dissolved therein, and subsequently spray-drying the water-in-oil emulsion to form said microspherical particles which comprise a continuous matrix of polymer containing discrete, immunogen-containing regions.

In an alternative method, these microspherical particles are produced by spray-drying a suspension of a particulate immunogen-containing material, preferably an immediate-release vaccine preparation in stable particulate form as broadly described above, and optionally an adjuvant in a continuous organic phase having said biodegradable polymer dissolved therein, to form said microspherical particles comprising a continuous matrix of polymer containing discrete, immunogen-containing regions.

These two processes confer major advantages over methods described previously, e.g. Eldridge *et al.* 1991, O'Hagan *et al.* 1991, Singh *et al.* 1991 and Bodmeier & Cheng 1988. In the processes of Eldridge *et al.* 1991 and Bodmeier & Chen 1988, proteins are directly exposed to the organic solvents required to dissolve the PLG. As a result, antigens are denatured and, because most antigens are water-soluble, poor efficiencies of incorporation result. O'Hagan *et al.* 1991 and Singh *et al.* 1991 devised complex processes to try to overcome these deficiencies. Neither process was amenable to commercial scale, and in addition the former showed poor efficiency of incorporation whilst the latter necessitated injection of large quantities of foreign proteins.

Finally, none of these methods is inherently suited to the simultaneous incorporation of adjuvant.

Both the intermediate-release vaccine preparation of this invention and the 5 controlled- or delayed release vaccine preparation are in the form of microspherical particles, preferably in the range of 10 nm to 250  $\mu\text{m}$ , more preferably in the range of 1  $\mu\text{m}$  to 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .

The vaccine preparations in stable particulate form may be made up into 10 vaccine compositions for administration by combining at least one immediate-release vaccine preparation and/or at least one controlled- or delayed-release vaccine preparation with a carrier or diluent acceptable for pharmaceutical or veterinary use. Suitable carriers or diluents for use in the preparation of vaccine compositions for parenteral administration are well known in the art. Alternatively, the vaccine 15 composition may be produced in the form of a solid pellet or implant with known carrier materials.

#### Detailed Description of the Invention

In accordance with the present invention, immunogen-containing microspheres 20 of the controlled- or delayed-release vaccine preparation are produced by a one-step process of manufacture with the potential for a very high throughput. The end-product is a free-flowing powder. As a normal though not essential component of the process, adjuvant is incorporated into these microspheres in association with the immunogen, and this confers a number of advantages:

25 (i) the immunogen is held in a selected configuration during the drying process,  
(ii) adjuvant is available to stimulate the immune system at every pulsed release,  
(iii) during *in vivo* residence time, whilst delayed-release polymer is undergoing biodegradation, the immunogen is protected from thermal and perhaps enzymic denaturation by attachment to a solid support.

30

In work leading to the present invention, it has surprisingly been found that an immediate release composition can be provided in stable, solid dry form since it

has been generally believed that aluminium salt-adsorbed immunogens could not be prepared in powder or other dry form without recourse to complex technology and excessive and unacceptable use of stabilisers (e.g. Csizer *et al.*). In accordance with the first aspect of the present invention, however, it has been found that a stable, 5 solid product can be produced as a free-flowing powder by drying an aluminium salt-adsorbed immunogen produced in aqueous suspension. The immunogen may for example be adsorbed on an aluminium salt adjuvant such as aluminium hydroxide or aluminium phosphate. Preferably, the suspension also contains a protein stabiliser, and suitable stabilisers include, for example, sugars and sugar derivatives 10 such as trehalose, lactose, dextrose and glucosamine. The resultant suspension is then dried, preferably spray-dried, to form a free flowing powder. As previously described it has been found that drying of such an aluminium salt-adsorbed immunogen does not denature the immunogen, nor does it degrade the aluminium salt adjuvant, and in fact results from preliminary experiments show that the 15 immunogenicity of the immunogen may be enhanced in such a powder formulation.

In accordance with the second embodiment of the invention, there is provided a process for the manufacture of controlled- or delayed-release microencapsulated vaccines. This process involves the emulsification of vaccine immunogen, preferably 20 in association with adjuvant, all of which comprises the aqueous phase, into a continuous organic phase in which the biodegradable polymer is dissolved. This water-in-oil emulsion is then spray-dried under suitable conditions such as to generate microspheres which comprise a continuous matrix of the polymer surrounding at least one, but preferably many, pockets of immunogen in association 25 with adjuvant.

It will be noted that in accordance with this process, the emulsion which is formed prior to spray drying is a water-in-oil emulsion, in contrast to the oil-in-water emulsions which are produced in the preparation of the delayed-release vaccine 30 compositions of the prior art mentioned above.

In a modification of the process just described, the microspheres may be produced by spray-drying microdroplets which comprise a suspension of micro-particulate immunogen in a solution of the polymer in organic solvent, the micro-particulate antigen being in a form which does not dissolve in the polymer solution,

5 and preferably being the immediate-release vaccine preparation in stable particulate form described herein.

The vaccine preparations of the present invention are applicable for use with a wide variety of immunogens known in both human and veterinary vaccines,

10 including for example tetanus toxoid, diphtheria toxoid, pertussis extract vaccine, influenza virus, and the like.

The biodegradable polymer used in the present invention may be any polymer substance which is capable of existing in a nonaqueous phase, which is biocompatible

15 and which is capable of delayed breakdown *in vivo*. Suitable polymers include, for example polyesters, polyorthoesters, polyanhydrides and cyanoacrylates, as well as various natural polymers including some proteins and polysaccharides. Particularly suitable polymers for use in accordance with the present invention include homopolymers of D-, L- and DL-polylactic acids (D-PLA; L-PLA; DL-PLA) and

20 polyglycolic acid (PGA), and various copolymers (PLG) thereof. Preferably, in the formation of the water-in-oil emulsion, one or more emulsifiers are used, and suitable emulsifiers include, for example, Tween 80, Span 85 and various lecithins and lecithin-derivatives.

25 Suitable adjuvants for incorporation into a delayed-release vaccine preparation in accordance with this invention include not only the aluminium salt adjuvants previously described (aluminium hydroxide or aluminium phosphate), but also other particulate and non-particulate adjuvants which are well known in the vaccine field. Suitable adjuvants are described, by way of example, by Cox and

30 Coulter, 1992.

Further features of the vaccine preparations of the present invention and the processes for the preparation thereof will be apparent from the following non-limiting Examples.

5

#### EXAMPLE 1

##### Preparation of an Immediate-Release Tetanus Vaccine.

*Clostridium tetani* was cultured in a protein-free casein hydrolysate medium for 6 days, at which time approximately 60 LF/ml (*in vitro* flocculation units) of tetanus toxin had been produced. Bacterial cells and debris were removed by 10 centrifugation then the toxin concentrated and washed on a 30,000 MW cut-off ultrafiltration membrane. Formaldehyde and lysine solutions were added to a final concentration of 0.3 and 0.9% w/v respectively and toxoiding was allowed to proceed for 2 weeks at 37°C. The resultant toxoid was purified by ammonium sulphate precipitation.

15

Tetanus toxoid was adsorbed to the aluminium salt adjuvant (aluminium hydroxide or aluminium phosphate) by slow addition of the antigen to the suspension of aluminium adjuvant whilst continuously stirring. The stirring was continued overnight. The aluminium hydroxide gel was sourced as "Alhydrogel" from Superfos, 20 Denmark. The aluminium phosphate gel was prepared by back titration of a solution of aluminium chloride with tri-sodium phosphate. When desired, stabiliser was dissolved in water to a concentration of 50% (w/v) then added to the adsorbed tetanus toxoid to give the required final concentration as stated in Table 1.

25

The aqueous suspension of aluminium salt-adsorbed tetanus toxoid was spray-dried in a Drytec Compact Laboratory Spray Dryer equipped with a 40/100/120 concentric-type nozzle at an atomising pressure of 80 psi and an outlet temperature of 60°C. The resultant microspheres had a size range around 3 µm in diameter and were collected as a free-flowing powder.

30

#### EXAMPLE 2

##### Preparation of an immediate-release diphtheria vaccine.

- 10 -

*Corynebacterium diphtheriae* was cultured in a medium incorporating casein hydrolysate modified to have a total nitrogen content of 0.2% (w/v) and containing 1.5% (w/v) maltose.

5        Seed was grown as a 24 hour surface culture in tubes then inoculated into 250 ml volumes in 500 ml Erlenmeyer flasks which were incubated at 35 °C for 3 days on a table rotating at 200 rpm.

10      Toxin was clarified by filtration to remove bacteria, concentrated to 1% the original volume by ultrafiltration (50,000 MW cut-off) then washed at that volume with half the original volume of PBS. Final purification was on a Sephadex G-100 column, to a purity of 2200 Lf/mg protein nitrogen. The procedure is described in detail by Cox (1975). Formaldehyde and lysine solutions were added to a final concentration of 0.3% and 0.9% (w/v) respectively and toxoiding was allowed to 15 proceed for 4 weeks at 37 °C.

Diphtheria toxoid was absorbed to the aluminium salt adjuvant as described previously for tetanus toxoid, and the aqueous suspension of aluminium salt-absorbed diphtheria toxoid was spray-dried as described previously (Example 1).

20

### EXAMPLE 3

#### Preparation of an immediate-release botulinum C & D vaccine.

25      *Clostridium botulinum* strains C and D were grown in a cellophane-sac apparatus modified from Sterne (1958). Growth medium external to the sac was a modified corn steep medium which was allowed to equilibrate with PBS within the dialysis sac. Seed cultures of *Cbotulinum* were inoculated into the PBS and incubated at 37 °C for 18 days under anaerobic conditions. The contents of the dialysis sac were then harvested, cells removed by centrifugation and formaldehyde 30 to a final concentration of 0.5% (w/v) added. Toxoiding was allowed to occur at 37 °C until complete (7-14 days) then potency was determined as described in the British Pharmacopoeia-Veterinary (1985).

- 11 -

Botulinum toxoids type C and D were mixed with Quil A (Superfos) and spray-dried as described previously for tetanus toxoid (Example 1).

#### EXAMPLE 4

5      Preparation of *Bordetella pertussis* derived PTD immediate-release vaccines.

Cultures of *Bordetella pertussis* were grown in shake flasks in a modified Stainer and Sholte medium (Stainer & Sholte, 1970) containing 1 mg/ml 2,6 dimethyl  $\beta$  cyclodextrin. The flasks were incubated at 37 °C with gentle agitation at 180 rpm for 42 hrs when a cell density of around  $2.0 \times 10^{10}$  organisms/ml was 10 achieved.

Pertussis toxin (PTX) was purified from the culture supernatant after clarification by filtration. PTX was bound specifically to asialofetuin by affinity chromatography essentially as described by Sekura *et al.* (1985), washed, then eluted 15 with 50mM Tris/4M urea buffer, pH 9.0.

PTX was toxoided at pH 9.6 in the presence of 2.5 mM glutaraldehyde for 48 hrs at 4 °C when reaction was terminated by addition of 9 mM lysine. The method was essentially as described in Australian Patent Specification No. 601415 20 (71581/87). The resultant pertussis toxoid (PTD) was adsorbed to the aluminium sait adjuvant and spray-dried as described previously.

#### EXAMPLE 5

Preparation of Delayed-Release Tetanus Vaccine

25    A.    Emulsion Procedure.

50:50 and 85:15 copolymers of polylactide and polyglycolide (PLG) and the homopolymer of polylactic acid (PLA) were obtained from Birmingham Polymers Ltd., Birmingham, Alabama, USA. The copolymers were solubilised to 10% w/v dissolution in either chloroform or a mix of 5 parts of trichloroethylene and 3 parts 30 of 1,1,2-trichloroethane. For each of these polymer solutions, an emulsion was produced as follows:

- 12 -

5 (a) to 93 parts of polymer solution were added 1 part of soya lecithin and 6 parts of an aqueous suspension of aluminium salt-adsorbed tetanus toxoid, or

(b) to 88 parts of polymer solution were added 1 part of a 1:5 mixture of Tween 80 and Span 85 and 11 parts of an aqueous suspension of aluminium salt-adsorbed tetanus toxoid.

The production of the aqueous suspension of aluminium salt-adsorbed tetanus toxoid is described in Example 1 above. The mixture was vigorously agitated using either an ultrasonic probe or a high-speed blender (e.g. a Silverson blender) to produce a stable water-in-oil emulsion with a milk-like consistency and appearance. This emulsion was spray-dried using a Drytec Compact Laboratory Spray Dryer equipped with a 40/100/120 concentric-type nozzle at an atomising pressure of 30 psi and an outlet temperature of 35 °C. The resultant microspheres had a size range around 30 µm in diameter and were collected as a free-flowing powder. Traces of remaining organic solvent were removed by vacuum evaporation. A number of preparations were made to permit consideration of the following variables:

20 (a) choice of polymer - 50:50 PLG  
85:15 PLG  
PLA  
(b) choice of adjuvant - aluminium hydroxide  
- aluminium phosphate  
(c) choice of stabiliser - 0, 0.5 and 5.0% trehalose.

## 25 B. Suspension Procedure

Polymer solutions were prepared as described in Section A above, then microspheres of particulate immediate-release aluminium salt-adsorbed tetanus toxoid, prepared as described in Example 1, were added to a final 1% w/v suspension. The mixture was agitated sufficiently to maintain an even suspension and spray-dried as described in Section A above to a particle size around 30  $\mu\text{m}$ . In some experiments, tetanus toxoid, spray-dried to small microspheres but in the

- 13 -

absence of any aluminium salt adjuvant, was suspended similarly in polymer solution, and larger microspheres spray-dried as described.

#### EXAMPLE 6

5 Preparation of delayed-release botulinum C & D vaccines by  
emulsion procedure.

50:50 and 85:15 copolymers of PLG and the homopolymer PLA were solubilised to 10% w/v in dichloromethane. For each of these polymer solutions, a water-in-oil type emulsion was made as follows: to 88 parts polymer solution was 10 added 1 part of a 1:5 mixture of Tween 80 and Span 85 and 11 parts of an aqueous mixture of botulinum C and D toxoids and Quil A. The mixture was vigorously agitated using a high-speed blender then immediately spray-dried using a Drytec Compact Laboratory Spray Dryer equipped with a 60/100/120 nozzle at an atomising pressure of 15 psi and an inlet temperature of 65 °C. The resultant microspheres 15 had a size range of around 20 µm diameter and were collected as a free-flowing powder. Traces of remaining organic solvent were removed by vacuum evaporation.

#### EXAMPLE 7

Incorporation of microspheres into implants.

20 The microspherical particles of the present invention may be formed into implants, particularly for implantation into subcutaneous tissues of livestock and companion animals. This method has the advantage of delivering a large number of microspheres in a simple, easily packaged device. The implants may contain "immediate" release microspheres, "delayed release microspheres" or a defined 25 mixture of both delayed and immediate release microspheres to give the desired release for a particular vaccine or active immunogen. These implants are usually cylindrical in shape and produced by standard pharmaceutical tabletting procedures. Various excipients may be added to aid in the compression and tabletting processes such as calcium phosphate, Emcompress®, lactose, dextrose, lysine and magnesium 30 stearate. Other excipients such as a disintegrant (e.g. sodium starch glycolate; Explotab®) may also be added to increase the dispersion characteristics of the microspheres upon implantation. The size of the implants may be varied depending

on the amount of microspheres required per dose, but would normally be in the range of 2-4 mm in diameter and 3-10 mm long. Further polymer coatings may be applied to the implants to accelerate or retard the release of the active immunogen following implantation.

5

#### EXAMPLE 8

##### A. Testing of Vaccine Preparations.

###### (a) *In vitro* testing.

10 Aluminium phosphate gel was solubilised by dilution to 2 mg AlPO<sub>4</sub>/ml in saline containing a final concentration of 10% w/v sodium citrate. Samples were incubated at 37°C overnight or until completely clear. This treatment yielded an aqueous solution in which previously bound protein molecules were freed for assay as described below.

15

###### Tetanus prototoxin.

Purified tetanus prototoxin was produced by extraction from cells of *Clostridium tetani* harvested prior to commencement of autolysis. Preferably, cells were harvested 72 to 90 hr after inoculation and immediately chilled at 4°C and held at that temperature during subsequent processing. The culture 20 was centrifuged at 10,000g for 25 min, washed twice in 0.15M NaCl then resuspended to 1/30 the original volume in 1M NaCl, 0.1M sodium citrate pH 7.5 containing 1mM phenylmethylsulphonyl chloride (PMSF), 1 mg/ml pepstatin and 1 mg/ml leupeptin. After 16 h, extracted prototoxin was separated from cell debris by centrifugation. Initial prototoxin purification 25 was by precipitation and washing with 40% saturated ammonium sulphate, followed by resuspension in 0.1M phosphate buffer pH6.8 containing 1mM PMSF and 1 mg/ml each of pepstatin and leupeptin. Final purification was performed in this buffer on an anion exchange column of an FPLC.

25

###### Diphtheria toxin.

30

Purified diphtheria toxin as described in Example 2 with a purity of 2200 Lf/mg protein nitrogen.

- 15 -

**Botulinum C and D toxin.**

Botulinum toxins were clarified by filtration then concentrated and partially purified by ultrafiltration (50,000 MW cut-off).

5        ***B.pertussis* PTX**

PTX was purified as described in Example 4. Final purity was in excess of 99%.

Enzyme immunoassay.

10       Purified antigen was diluted to 10 µg/ml (approx 5 Lf/ml) in 0.05 M sodium bicarbonate buffer pH 9.6 and used to coat polystyrene plates (Maxisorb/NUNC, Denmark) overnight at 4 °C. At the end of this incubation, contents were aspirated and the wells post-coated with casein solution (1 mg/ml) in 0.01 M phosphate buffered saline (PBS) pH 7.2 for 1 hr at 20 °C. 15       Contents were again discarded, the wells were rinsed with stabilising solution then plates were dried and stored in sealed metal foil pouches.

20       All serum dilutions were performed in Blue Diluent (CSL, Australia) a PBS Tween diluent containing casein. Test samples were incubated for 60 min at 20 °C (0.1 ml/well), washed 6 times with PBS Tween then incubated similarly with horse radish peroxidase (HRP) - conjugated sheep anti-mouse Ig, sheep anti-horse Ig, or rabbit anti-sheep Ig. Peroxidase activity was measured by addition of 0.1 ml/well of substrate solution containing H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and tetramethyl benzidine. After 5 min at room temperature, the reaction was stopped by addition of 0.05 ml/well 0.5M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. Absorbance readings 25       were made at 450 nm on an automated EIA plate reader. Titration of a subsidiary standard serum of 115 IU/ml was included on all plates.

(b)       ***In vivo* testing.**

30       Naive mice were dosed subcutaneously with a total of 0.1 to 1.0 Lf tetanus toxoid and 1 µg of each of diphtheria toxoid and PTD. Mice were

- 16 -

eyedled at regular intervals and their serum antibody levels tested by EIA using the above described validated assay.

5            Sheep were dosed with bivalent botulinum which contained 2 cpm/dose botulinum C toxoid, 21.8 cpm/dose botulinum D toxoid and 0.4 mg Quil A.

10           Horses were dosed with 10 Lf/dose of tetanus toxoid by the intramuscular route.

15           B.      Results for immediate release preparations.

15           Table 1 shows *in vitro* and *in vivo* testing data for a range of microspherical immediate-release vaccine preparations produced in accordance with Example 1. Group 7 was the positive control; titres of 100 are considered background. It can be seen that inclusion of 5% trehalose along with tetanus toxoid adsorbed to either aluminium hydroxide or phosphate permitted the formation of microspheres with a high retention of *in vitro* activity and no reduction in immunogenicity (Group 2 and 6).

20

TABLE 1.

GROUP	DOSE	MEDIAN TITRE	% EIA Activity
1	TT-AlPO <sub>4</sub> s/d	100	3.9
2	" " + 5% trehalose	1500	70.2
3	" " + 5% glucosamine	1150	74.3
4	" " + 5% lactose	900	74.4
5	TT-Al(OH) <sub>3</sub> s/d	100	N.T.
6	" " + 5% trehalose	1550	N.T.
7	TT-AlPO <sub>4</sub> suspension	1540	100
8	TT-Al(OH) <sub>3</sub> suspension	1600	N.T.
9	TT s/d	100	67.0

- 17 -

Table 2 shows *in vivo* testing data in mice for microspherical immediate-release diphtheria-toxoid (DT) and *B.pertussis* PTD vaccines. It can be seen that in all cases, the dried microparticulate vaccine was at least as immunogenic as the liquid vaccine from which it was produced when given at the same dose level based on the assumption of zero losses during drying.

- 18 -

TABLE 2

Group	Vaccine	Median antibody titre (week)					
		2	4	8	12	16	20
5	1 DT-AIPO <sub>4</sub> dried	1600	850	700	530	500	200
	2 liquid	500	NT	500	240	190	130
10	3 PTD-AIPO <sub>4</sub> dried	150	430	190	45	60	40
	4 liquid	40	190	NT	NT	52	36

NT = not tested

10

Table 3 shows *in vivo* testing data in horses for microspherical immediate release tetanus vaccine. Results show secondary titres 4 weeks after the second dose (doses were given at 4 wk intervals). All horses were seronegative 4 weeks after primary immunisation. It can be seen that horses that were boosted with the dried 15 vaccine (horses 1, 2 and 7) have titres on average which are better than the horse that received the liquid vaccine boost (horse 8).

- 19 -

TABLE 3

Number	Dose (secondary)	Titre	
		4 week	8 week
5	1 Dried immediate release	ND	500
	2 "	ND	7500
	3 85:15 delayed release	*	ND 100
	4 "	*	ND 500
	5 "	*	ND 400
10	6 "	*	ND 400
	7 Dried immediate release	ND	12500
	8 Liquid vaccine	ND	1000
	9 none	ND	ND
	10 none	ND	ND

15 ND = not detectable.

\* Delayed-release component given in combination with primary dose.

Table 4 shows *in vivo* testing data in sheep for microspherical immediate release botulinum C & D vaccine adjuvanted with Quil A. Five animals were dosed 20 per group. It can be seen that 2 doses of dried immediate-release vaccine has given identical results to 2 doses of normal liquid vaccine over a 12 week examination period (group 2 of group 1).

- 20 -

TABLE 4

Number	Dose		Antibody titre (units)			
	1°	2°	Wk 4	8	12	
5	1	liquid	liquid	1.3	14.3	3.4
	2	dry immed.release	dry immed.release	2.0	12.0	4.4
	3	50:50 delay release	-	12.2	3.9	1.3
	3	85:15 delay release	-	5.8	2.1	3.6
	5	dry immed.release + 50:50 delay release	-	7.2	2.3	1.0
	6	dry immed.release + 85:15 delay release	-	6.9	8.3	1.7

10

C. Results for delayed-release preparations.

Table 5 shows the *in vivo* testing for a range of microspherical, delayed-release vaccines. All mice were dosed with I Lf tetanus toxoid except group 1 which are the negative controls. Group 2 is the positive control (liquid aluminium adsorbed tetanus toxoid) and group 3 is unadsorbed antigen. Groups 4 to 7 were prepared by the suspension procedure, groups 8 to 13 by the emulsion procedure. Substantial delayed release responses can be seen, especially for groups 9, 11 and 13.

20

- 21 -

TABLE 5

Group No.	VACCINE	MEDIAN Ab TITRE		
		2 Wks	4 Wks	8 Wks
5	1 no treatment	100	100	100
	2 TT-AlPhos susp	2250	4200	5950
	3 soluble TT	350	300	400
	4 50:50 PLG s/d TT	850	700	2500
	5 50:50 PLG s/d TT-AlPhos	700	500	3950
	6 85:15 PLG s/d TT	700	1350	1700
	7 85:15 PLG s/d TT AlPhos	1450	1050	2700
	8 50:50 PLG liq TT	900	1000	2950
	9 50:50 PLG liq TT-AlPhos	700	1450	6300
	10 85:15 PLG liq TT	550	550	1750
	11 85:15 PLG liq TT-AlPhos	500	700	6900
	12 100% PLA liq TT	550	450	4300
	13 100% PLA liq TT-AlPhos	600	450	5350

20 s/d = spray-dried  
 TT = tetanus toxoid

- 22 -

Table 6 shows the *in vivo* testing for a range of microspherical delayed-release vaccines. These vaccines were prepared using trehalose (5% w/v) as antigen stabiliser and mice were dosed with 0.1Lf tetanus toxoid per dose. All vaccines were given as a single dose and bleeds taken for assay at the specified time. The 5 results show significant delayed release responses for all the delayed-release vaccines as compared with an erosion in response for groups which received immediate-release vaccine only, either liquid or dried (groups 1 to 3).

TABLE 6

10	GP No.	Vaccine	Nozzle	Median EIA Titre			
				2wks	4wks	8wks	12wks
1	TT-AIPO <sub>4</sub> suspension			100	100	100	100
2	TT-AIPO <sub>4</sub> spray dried	40/100/120		200	200	300	200
3	TT-AIPO <sub>4</sub> spray dried	60/100/120		250	200	150	100
15	4	no treatment		100	100	100	100
5	TT-AIPO <sub>4</sub> in 50:50 PLG	40/100/120		750	1200	6750	1100
6	TT-AIPO <sub>4</sub> in 50:50 PLG	60/100/120		500	500	4650	450
7	TT-AIPO <sub>4</sub> in 85:15 PLG	40/100/120		500	700	2200	1650
8	TT-AIPO <sub>4</sub> in 85:15 PLG	60/100/120		550	600	2250	2400
20	9	TT-AIPO <sub>4</sub> in 100% PLA	40/100/120	500	800	900	600
	10	TT-AIPO <sub>4</sub> in 100% PLA	60/100/120	350	800	1700	2100

Note: all preparations contain 5% trehalose.

25 Table 3 shows the results of tetanus toxoid vaccines in horses. It can be seen that a single dose of immediate-release vaccine (horses 9 and 10) failed to induce detectable antibody levels in horses over the 8 week study period. Conversely,

- 23 -

horses which received a single dose of vaccine which contained both immediate and delayed-release components (horses 3 to 6) showed definite antibody titres at week 8 as a result of the delayed release. Titres at 8 weeks were not as high as for horses receiving 2 doses of vaccine, but it is expected that titres will persist longer.

5

Table 4 shows the results of botulinum C and D vaccination of sheep. It can be seen that the single dose delayed-release vaccines both on their own (groups 3 and 4) and in combination with immediate release vaccine have given titres at 12 weeks comparable to two doses of immediate-release vaccine and well in excess of 10 that expected from a single dose of immediate release vaccine. It is of further significance that this result was obtained using Quil A as the adjuvant.

## EXAMPLE 9

Preparation of controlled-release vaccine by the suspension route using spray-drying.

5        This method was used with small samples of toxoid suspensions, typically 0.6 to 1 gm in 10 ml or 1.6 to 2 gm in 60 ml, which could not be processed in a standard spray dryer. A special spray dryer able to process such small quantities was set up which atomised the slurry using a piezoelectrically powered ultrasonic nozzle, (Sono-Tek Corp. Model 8700-120MS). The advantage of this nozzle is that it is able to  
10      create small droplets without the use of large volumes of a second fluid or the use of high pressure which requires much space and surface making a small amount of material difficult to collect. The unit was provided with a source of hot air, cold air and a filter. The hot air carried the atomised spray allowing the water to evaporate. Cold air was then mixed with the hot air before collecting the dried sample on a  
15      filter. The bottom of the 11 cm diameter filter was connected to a source of vacuum. There were 3 thermocouples in the device, one at the top near the nozzle, one in the middle of the device and one at the filter.

20        Two types of samples were processed, (1) a "saturated" preparation of 30,000 Lf tetanus toxoid adsorbed on AlPO<sub>4</sub>, each bottle containing 0.6 g AlPO<sub>4</sub> in 12 ml of pyrogen free water and (2) a "saturated/3" preparation of 30,000 Lf tetanus toxoid adsorbed on 1.65 g AlPO<sub>4</sub> in 60 ml of pyrogen free water. Both samples were sterile. Feed rate of the slurry which was added under agitation conditions was between 1 and 3 ml/min. The power to the nozzle which operated at 120 khz was  
25      about 7 watt. The filter was set to 6 in mercury of vacuum and the cold air at 500 cm<sup>3</sup>/min. Typical thermocouple readings were 63 to 86 °C at the top near the nozzle, 83 to 85 °C in the middle and 46 to 58 °C at the bottom near the collection filter.

30        Micrographs of the product showed 5 to 20 micron spheres for the more dilute samples and 10 to 30 micron for the more concentrated samples. Solid recovery ranged from 40 to 70%.

- 25 -

The product from the "saturated" samples was divided into 3 portions each being 0.865 g solids. Three solutions were prepared each 20 gm polymer in 200 ml of solvent. Poly(DL-lactide) (inherent viscosity 0.73 at 0.5 g/dl) and 85/15 Poly(DL-lactide-co-glycolide) (inherent viscosity 0.65 at 0.5 g/dl) were dissolved in 5 trichloroethylene 5 parts, 3 parts 1,1,2-trichloroethane, whereas 50/50 Poly(DL-lactide-co-glycolide) (inherent viscosity 0.71 at 0.5 g/dl) was dissolved in chloroform 5 parts, 3 parts 1,1,2-trichloroethane. The solids were dispersed in the solution and stirred for 30 minutes before being sprayed with a two-fluid nozzle (Spraying Systems, fluid cap 40100, air cap 120) at 20 psi. It was sprayed into room 10 temperature air and after drying recovered on cloth filters. The particles were separated on a 104 micron sieve.

The product from the "saturated/3" samples was treated essentially the same way, except in this case 1.5 gm sample was available for each final spray run, 15 therefore the ratio of toxoid solids to polymer was 1.5 to 20 in this case instead of .965 to 20 for the "saturated" case.

#### EXAMPLE 10

Preparation of polylactide encapsulated toxoid by the spray-dried emulsion technique.

20 20 g of Poly(DL-lactide) supplied by Birmingham Polymers, Inc. (inherent viscosity 0.73 g/dl) was dissolved in a mixture of 105 ml of trichloroethylene and 70 ml toluene by stirring overnight with a magnetic spin bar. Sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate also known as sodium docusate (2.0 gm) was added with stirring until dissolution was complete. The saturated aqueous suspension of aluminium salt- 25 adsorbed tetanus toxoid (12 ml) was added in a thin stream to the polymer solution which was stirred with a spin bar. Also, an ultrasonic probe was included to provide the necessary shear for stable emulsion preparation with this small volume of solution. The mixture was fed by syringe to a 2-fluid spray nozzle contained in a spray drying chamber at approximately 30 ml/min. The inlet temperature to the 30 spray chamber was at ambient and nozzle pressure was controlled at 20 psi. The product after drying was removed from the outlet filter socks.

## REFERENCES:

1. Cox, J.C. and Coulter, A.R. (1992), "Advances in adjuvant technology and application" in *Animal Parasite Control Utilising Biotechnology*, ed. W.K. Yong, CRC Press Inc., Boca Raton, Florida, pp49-112.
2. Eldridge, J.H., Hammond, C.J., Meulbroek, J.A., Staas, J.K., Gilley, R.M. and Tice, T.R. Controlled vaccine release in the gut-associated lymphoid tissues. I. Orally administered biodegradable microspheres target the Peyer's patches, *J.Control. Release*, 11, 205, 1990.
3. Eldridge, J.H., Staas, J.K., Meulbroek, J.A., McGhee, J.R., Tice, T.R. and Gilley, R.M. Biodegradable microspheres as a vaccine delivery system. *Mol. Immunol.* 28, 287, 1991.
4. Kreuter, J. Large-scale production problems and manufacturing of nanoparticles, in *Specialized Drug Delivery Systems. Manufacturing and Production Technology*. Tyle, P., Ed., Marcel Dekker, New York, 1990, 257.
5. O'Hagan, D.T., Jeffery, H., Roberts, M.J.J., McGee, J.P. and Davis, S.S. Controlled release microparticles for vaccine development. *Vaccine* 9, 768, 1991.
6. Singh, M., Singh, A. and Talwar, G.P. Controlled delivery of diphtheria toxoid using biodegradable poly (D,L-lactide)microcapsules. *Pharm. Res.* 8, 958, 1991.
7. Bodmeier, R. and Cheng, H. Preparation of biodegradable poly( $\pm$ ) lactide microparticles using a spray-drying technique. *J.Pharm.Pharmacol.* 40, 754, 1988.

- 27 -

8. Cox, J. New methods for the large-scale preparation of diphtheria toxoid : Purification of toxin. *App. Microbiol.* 29, 464, 1975.
9. Sterne, M. The growth of *Brucella abortus* strain 19 in aerated dialysed medium. *J. Gen. Micro.* 18, 747, 1958.
10. British Pharmacopoeia-Veterinary (1985). Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London.
11. Stainer, D. and Sholte, M. A simple chemically defined medium for the production of Phase I *Bordetella pertussis*. *J. Gen. Micro.* 63, 211, 1970.
12. Sekura, R.D., Zhang, Y.L. and Quentin-Millet, M-J.B. Pertussis toxin : Structural elements involved in the interaction with cells. Pertussis toxin. Ed. Sekura *et al.*, Academic Press, p.45, 1985.

## CLAIMS:

1. An immediate-release vaccine preparation in stable particulate form, comprising an immunogen adsorbed to an aluminium salt adjuvant.
2. A vaccine preparation of claim 1, wherein said aluminium salt adjuvant is aluminium hydroxide or aluminium phosphate.
3. A vaccine preparation of claim 1 further comprising a protein stabiliser.
4. A vaccine preparation of claim 3, wherein said stabiliser is a sugar or sugar derivative.
5. A vaccine preparation of claim 4 wherein said stabiliser is selected from the group consisting of trehalose, lactose, dextrose and glucosamine.
6. A vaccine preparation of claim 1, wherein said particulate form is a free flowing powder.
7. A method for the production of a vaccine preparation of claim 1, which comprises the steps of forming an aqueous suspension of aluminium salt-adsorbed immunogen, and subsequently spray-drying said suspension.
8. A controlled- or delayed-release vaccine preparation in stable particulate form, said particles being microspherical particles comprising a continuous matrix of biodegradable polymer containing discrete, immunogen-containing regions.
9. A vaccine preparation of claim 8, wherein said immunogen-containing regions also comprise an adjuvant.
10. A vaccine preparation of claim 8, wherein said immunogen-containing regions contain particles comprising an immunogen adsorbed to an aluminium salt adjuvant.

11. A vaccine preparation of claim 8, wherein said biodegradable polymer is selected from the group consisting of polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid, and copolymers thereof.

12. A method for the production of a vaccine preparation of claim 8, which comprises the steps of forming an emulsion of an aqueous suspension comprising immunogen and optionally an adjuvant in a continuous organic phase having biodegradable polymer dissolved therein, and subsequently spray-drying the water-in-oil emulsion to form microspherical particles.

13. A method of claim 12, wherein said emulsion includes an emulsifier.

14. A method for the production of a vaccine preparation of claim 8, which comprises the steps of forming a suspension of a particulate immunogen-containing material and optionally an adjuvant in a continuous organic phase having biodegradable polymer dissolved therein, and subsequently spray-drying the suspension to form microspherical particles.

15. A method of claim 14, wherein the particulate immunogen-containing material comprises an immunogen adsorbed to an aluminium salt adjuvant.

16. A vaccine composition comprising at least one immediate-release vaccine preparation of any of claims 1 to 6, together with a pharmaceutically or veterinarily acceptable carrier or diluent.

17. A vaccine composition comprising at least one controlled or delayed-release vaccine preparation of any of claims 8 to 11, together with a pharmaceutically or veterinarily acceptable carrier or diluent.

18. A vaccine composition of claim 17 further comprising at least one immediate-release vaccine preparation in stable particulate form.

- 30 -

19. A vaccine composition of claim 18, wherein said immediate-release vaccine preparation comprises an immunogen adsorbed to an aluminium salt adjuvant.
20. A vaccine composition of any of claims 16 to 19 in a form suitable for parenteral administration.
21. A vaccine composition of any of claims 16 to 20, wherein said carrier is a solid carrier and said vaccine composition is in the form of a solid pellet or implant.
22. A method of vaccinating a human or other animal patient, which comprises administration to the patient of a vaccine composition of any of claims 16 to 21.

- 31 -

**AMENDED CLAIMS**

[received by the International Bureau on 26 April 1994 (26.04.94);  
original claims 1 and 8 amended; remaining claims unchanged (1 page)]

1. (Amended) An immediate-release vaccine preparation in stable particulate form prepared by spray-drying, comprising an immunogen adsorbed to an aluminium salt adjuvant.
2. A vaccine preparation of claim 1, wherein said aluminium salt adjuvant is aluminium hydroxide or aluminium phosphate.
3. A vaccine preparation of claim 1 further comprising a protein stabiliser.
4. A vaccine preparation of claim 3, wherein said stabiliser is a sugar or sugar derivative.
5. A vaccine preparation of claim 4 wherein said stabiliser is selected from the group consisting of trehalose, lactose, dextrose and glucosamine.
6. A vaccine preparation of claim 1, wherein said particulate form is a free flowing powder.
7. A method for the production of a vaccine preparation of claim 1, which comprises the steps of forming an aqueous suspension of aluminium salt-adsorbed immunogen, and subsequently spray-drying said suspension.
8. (Amended) A controlled- or delayed-release vaccine preparation in stable particulate form, said particles being microspherical particles prepared by spray-drying comprising a continuous matrix of biodegradable polymer containing discrete, immunogen-containing regions.
9. A vaccine preparation of claim 8, wherein said immunogen-containing regions also comprise an adjuvant.
10. A vaccine preparation of claim 8, wherein said immunogen-containing regions contain particles comprising an immunogen adsorbed to an aluminium salt adjuvant.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/AU 93/00677A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
Int. Cl.5 A61K 39/39, 39/08, 39/10, 39/05, 47/48

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
IPC<sup>5</sup> A61k 39/39  
CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base, and where practicable, search terms used)  
DERWENT FILE WPAT; A61K/IC, ALUM:(S) ADJUV:, TETAN:, DIPHITHER:, BOTULIN:, BORDATELLA0  
PERTUSSIS; FILE CASM  
MEDLINE DATABASE.  
BIOSIS; CODED SEARCH

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
X	AU,A, 41876/89 (THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY) 23 March 1990 (23.03.90) see pages 6-8, claims 1-5 in particular	1-2, 6, 8-9
X	AU,A, 29557/89 (MICROGENESYS, INC) 3 August 1989 (03.08.89) see Example 9 in particular	1-2, 6, 16, 20-22
P,X	US 5242686 (Chu et al.) 7 September 1993 (07.09.93) Priority Date 7 November 1990 (07.11.90) see column 7, line 7-column 8, line 14	1-2, 6-22

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the document under consideration in the principle of novelty underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search  
10 March 1994 (10.03.94)Date of mailing of the international search report  
18 March 1994 (18.03.94)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU

AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ORGANISATION  
PO BOX 200  
WODEN ACT 2606  
AUSTRALIA

Authorized officer

  
H. Flame  
H FLAME

Facsimile No. 06 2835929

Telephone No. (06) 2832253

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU 93/00677

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
X	CH,AS, 645270 (SCHWEIZERISCHES SERUMUND IMPFINSTITUT, BERN) 28 September 1984 (28.09.84) see entire document	1-2

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**International application No.  
PCT/AU 93/00677**Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of Item 1 of first sheet)**

This international search report has not established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1.  Claims Nos.: because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2.  Claim Nos.: because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3.  Claims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

**Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)**

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

- I Claims 1-7, 10, 15-22: Vaccines characterized by an aluminium salt adjuvant, methods of preparation.
- II Claims 8-9, 11-14: Vaccines characterized by biodegradable polymer microspherical particles.

1.  As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims
2.  As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3.  As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4.  No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

**Remark on Protest**

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

#### Information on patent family mem-

International application No.

PCT/AU 93/00677

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report				Patent Family Member			
AU	41876/89	EP	431023	JP	4501105	WO	9001949
AU	29557/89	AU	25206/92	BR	8900515	EP	327180
		IL	89118	JP	2203793	ZA	8900862
US	5242686						
CH	645270						

END OF ANNEX

